THE CAMDEN JOURNAL. PUBLISHED BY THOMAS J. WARREN.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL Is published at Time Dollars and Fifty Cents, if pail in advance, or Four Dollars if payment is delayed for three

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL Is published at Two Dollars if paid in ulvance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if payment is delayed for Six months, and Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one square (14 lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each

In the weekly, seventy-five cents per square for the first, and thirty seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions one dollar per square.

The number of insertions desired, and the edition to

and there seem and a last continuous sertion. Single insertions one dollar per square.

The number of insertions desired, and the edition to be published in, must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be inserted semi-weekly until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

17 All communications by mail must be post-paid to

C. MATHESON, BANK AGENT.

AT HIS OLD STAND OPPOSITE DAVIS'S HOTEL

B. W. CHAMBERS, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,

Buyer of Cotton and other Country Produce, CAMDEN, S. C.

WILLIAM C. MOORE, BANK AGENT. And Receiving and Forwarding Merchant CAMDEN, S. C.

REFFRENCES-W. E. Johnson, Esq. Maj. J. N DeSaussure, T. J. Warren, Esq.

A. G. BASKIN, MAGISTRATE, CAMDEN, S. C.

A. G. BASKIN, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Equity,

Office in Rear of Court House, CAMDEN, S. C. Will practice in the Courts of Kershaw and adjoining Districts.

J S. B. KERSHAW, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity, CAMDEN, S. C.

Will attend the ourts of Kershaw, Sumter, Fairfield, Darlington and Lancaster Districts.

W. H. R WORKMAN. Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Equity, CAMDEN, S. C.

(Office nearly opposite A. Young's Book Store.) WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF Darlington and Sumter Districts. Business entrusted to him win meet with promp

and careful attention. C. S. WEST, Attorney at Law. Office in Rear of the Court House, Camden, S. C.

45 888 E. J. OAES. Saddlery and Harness Manufacturer, Opposite Masonic Hall,

CAMDEN, s. C.

S. D. HALLFORD, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. AND GENERAL AGENT, Camden, S. C.

R. J. McCREIGHT, COTTON GIN MAKER.

Rutledge St., one door east of W. Drucker & Co. CAMDEN, S. C.

Charles A. McDonald, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, CAMBEN, S. C.

F. ROOT AUGULOSTER CAMDEN, S. C.

RICE DULIN, FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, CENTRAL WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Z. J. DellAY, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

CAMBEN, S. C. thomas wilson.

Fashionable Boot Maker, CAMDEN, S. C.

WM. M. WATSON,

Fashionable Tailor, CAMDEN, S. C.

GLOVERS & DAVIS, Factors and Commission Merchants. CHARLESTON, S. C.

PAVILION HOTEL. (BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD.)

CORNER OF MEETING AND HASELL STREETS AND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF HAYNE AND KING STREETS, I HARLESTON, S. I.

ROBERT LATTA'S GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE. CAMDEN, S. C.

C. M. WIENGES, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER

CAMDEN, S. C. COURTENAY & WIENGES

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND DEALERS IN CHEAP PUBLICATIONS. CHAI LESTON, S. C. Opposite the l'ost Office.

Agents for the best Green and Black Teas, and Patent Medicines. S. G. COURTENAY.

Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance. BY THE Commercial Insurance Company

CAPITAL, \$250,000, ALL PAID IN OFFICE, NO. 1. BROAD-STREET. WILLIAM B. HERIOT.

JAMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET, WM. MCDURNEY, ROBERT CALDWELL, J. H. BRAWLEY, TAFT.

A. R. PAPT,

A. M. LEE, Secretary
E. L. TESSIER, Inspector.
B. C. PRESSLEY, Solicitor.
R. A. KINLOCH, Medical Examiner.
The subscriber having been appointed agent for this company, is now prepared to receive Proposals for Fire Risks, and will effect Insurance on fair and Iberal WM D. McDOW LLI. Camden S C. ... May 5, 1991.

MANSION HOUSE CAMDEN, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his greeful thanks to his friends, and the travelling Public, for the liberal support which he has received since he has been the liberal support which he has received since he has been opened. (four months) and has entered upon his duties for 1951, with renewed energy to endeavor to please all that may call upon him, both rich and poor. His Houss will be found one of the most desirable, situated, and beet furnished Hotels in Camden. his servants also will be found respectful and attentive, and the table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always fully supplied with Provender, and an experienced Hostler.

An Ounibus calls at the House every morning for passengers for the Railroad. Give me a call and lest my motto.

As you find me.

As you find me. So recommend me

E. G. ROBINSON Proprietar Camden, February 7th. 1851.

Darlington Hotel, DARLINGTON COURT-HO THE above House having been p

fitted up anew by John Doreston of the accommodation of the attention to the wants and character and to merit attention to the wants and ch he patronage of all who may favor the establishent with a visit, shall be spared

All that the market and surrounding con try fford will be found upon the table. Comfortab e rooms, for families or individuals,

re prepared. The Stables will be attended by careful and dientive hostlers.

Drovers can be well accommodated, as any

number of horses and mules can be ept in the Nov 1, 1850. 86 t

NEW STORE

THE subscriber would inform his friends and I the public generally, that he has opened an extensive stock of GROCERIES, at the stand formerly occupied by Joseph W. Doby, o e door south of Campbell's l'akery, and opposite H. Lecy & Son, where in y be found all articles usudly kent in the Grocery line, consisting in part of the tollowing:

Fulton Market Beef No. 1 and 2 Mackarel in kitts, for family use; Rio and Java Coffees; crushed and brown Sug rs; New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, atmonds, English mustard, filberts, pecan nuts, assorted pickles and preserves.

A few doz old Port Wine, Heidsick best Champagee, London Porter and Stotch Ale in pinte, together a large stock at Bagging, Rope and Twine, all of which he offers low for cash. S. E. CAPERS Jan. 1.

South Carolina -- Kershaw District. Alex. L. McDonald, Applicant.

Angus McDonald, Norman McDonald, and others, Defendants.

IT app ring to my satisfaction that Rodrick McDona'd and Malcom McDonald, two of the defendants, result which this Sice. It is therefore ordered, that they do appear and ingrees to the sale of the Real Estate of Donald Mc-Donald on or before the first day or December 1851, or their consent to the same will reentered JO N R. JOY, ing 27. '51 tf Ordinary Kershaw District.

Bounty Land.

PHE undersigned having assentated himself with Mr. L. Blanchard True, who is permaneutly located at the City of Washington; who possesses a thorough and familiar acquaintance, with the requirements of the Government Offices, will attend to the proruring or Boun y Land War. rants, and the adjustment of all other claums aga ust the Governmen', without jeopardy or delay-and at but little expense to chamants.

Land Warrants located, and the Land so d desired, on the most advantageous terms M. NAUDIN.

July 8, 1351

\$300 Reward.

Est APED from the Jail of Kershaw District. uel J. Love, who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester at Spring term, 1851.— Said Love is about 6 feet 2 inches high, and about 20 or 21 years of age, rather dark hair and of a sallow complexion, and has rather a down cast look, with rather dark grey eyes, with some of his front teeth rather decayed, said Love is a carpen-

I will give the above reward to any person who will appehend the said Love and lodge him in any jail in this State, or one hundred and fifty dollars for his safe confinement in any jail in the United

States, so that I can get him. JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D. Aug. 12,

THE LIBRARY.

BY SOUTHEY. My days among the dead are passed, Around me I behold,

Where'er these casual eyes are cast, The mighty minds of old; My never failing friends are they. With whom I converse day by day.

With them I take delight in weal, And seek reliet in woe: And while I understand and feel How much to them I owe,

My cheeks have often been bedewed With tears of thoughtful gratitude. My thoughts are with the dead, with them I live in long past years;

Their virtues love, their faults condemn, Partake their hopes and fears; And from their lessons seek and find Instruction with an humble mind. My hopes are with the dead! Anon

My place with them will be. And I with them shall travel on Through all futurity; Yet leaving here a name, I trust, That will not perish in the dust.

> From the South Carolinian. To Col. John S. Preston. No. 3.

Str-When a citizen like yourself, surrounded with the most auspicious adjuncts of wealth, connections, and social position, of highly acceptable manners in general intercourse, of graceful and commanding exterior, rnd, withal, intellectual qualities alike captivating and imposing, voluntarily yielding to the impulses of laudable ambition or to flattering public solicitation, consents to enter the list for popular honors, his advent is sure to be hailed with a very general and cordial applause .-Such was the reception with which you were greeted by the people of Richland on your first entrance upon your political career, and it was cause of real satisfaction to them that their endorsement of your entire worthiness of publie promotion and confidence contributed even a little to secure for you a more general and flattering approval. This consideration, now that some of them differ from you on the allabsorbing political question, powerfully stimulates them in the effort to justify themselves for that difference on solid grounds, that it may be apparent that no sinister purpose moves or controls them. Continued reference, therefore,

to the record is essentially necessary. In a preceding communication the effort was made to establish their justificatron by showing (although you have declared yourself no v to belong to the Party of Co-operation) that they had abundant grounds for believing that you were of the Party of Action precisely in the same sense in which they claimed to be; and the proofs on this point were deduced from your speech in December last in the Legislature, from your connection with the resolution of the Richland Southern Rights Association of the 22d of March, and your undisguised and oft-repeated declarations in a less public form; whilst the evidence of utter change of position on your part was sought for in your Barnwell letter. It is necessary that that communication should be opened again, and it is now about to be done.

for the redress of her wrongs, which you adcounsel both of your fears and your interest is State. commendable. It cannot be disguised that the declaration by you of such a rule for the guidance of your jublic conduct struck with painful and fearful violence on the already lacerated and bleeding heart of South Carolina; and your fellow citizens who lately addressed you have sought in vain for anti ority to support the maxim, and for the examples in the history lieved you to advocate previous to its promulof heroes and martyrs of civil liberty in their own and other countries. Your rights as a free thinker in politics, they would by no means invade; most unquestionably you are to be indulged in the utmost datitude of original independent thought, and, if you choose, you may sacrifice solidity to the seductions of mere novelty, in the construct.on of your political creed. The alarm they felt however, at the annunciation of what seemed to them to be a dangerous, poisonous, and fatally mischievous princi ple, both in theoretical and practical politics, they may possess equally (if not in a more emat any juncture, and especially at one so portentous as the present, was not the less deep State. To debate this proposition is no part and pervading. Previous to the appearance of of the purpose of this communication; and were your Barnwell letter, they had not been advis- it felt to be a duty, its performance would coned that such a principle formed a component fer no pleasure, since the registry of the solemn part of your political education, and, as such, decree of Georgia through her late convention that you cannot contemplate its inculcation up- as to her policy at the present most trying erion the popular mind of your State at a period eminently demanding the very highest exhibitions of disinterested patriotism, courage and pullic virtue. They believe that no passions are more poisonous or more del terious to the longest time she will consent to wear the badge growth of a vigorous, heroic and self-sacrificing public spirit than are "fe r and interest," and that those passions and the generous and exalted qualities of a patriotic and wise statesman cannot flourish on the same soil. They are and repress her "impatient sense of wrongs" impre so with the conviction that the former woul ine itably stifle and destroy the latter, ficult to recognise your voice in the utterance and finally utterly corrupt and pervert any of such counsel; and authough the distorted and mind or heart which might "take counsel" of

ry of a Patrick Henry, whose voice will ring your country, cannot be driven from it. through all time in the thunder of the exclama- Wais "FIVE YEARS" on Georgia! Perhaps

tion "Give me Liberty or Death," to fly spec dily, to fly now, from such a sentiment so dan gerous to the purity of a patriot, and so derog atory to the dignity of the statesman and the honor of a canonized ancestry. It is demand ed of you by the hopes of your offspring and o your country. Certainly, sir, no such senti ment can be congenial to your nature- it could not have been born with you; in some evil or unguarded moment it-entered the citadel or your heart by surprise, and if individuals altogether humble might venture upon advice to one so exalted, they would recommend that it be thrust out without delay as a pestilent and baleful intruder, for they had fondly and proud ly hoped that you at least, were ready to iliustrate the example of Hancock, the Puritan, and Carrol, the Catholic, millionaires and patriots alike, who struck their names in broad and flaming characters to the Declaration of Independendence, pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to the cause in which which they were engaged.

In the further analysis of your "Barnwell" letter, it is painful to discover, while you re cognise the "indisputable and fundamental principle of the American system of federal repullicanism," the sovereignty of the States, that you at the same time recognise it as an orthodox and safe principle in theory only, but ex ceedingly dangerous and appalling in practice. The earnestness of your declamation on this point can only be accounted for by referring it to the prevalent dominion in your mind of your "fears and your interests." Pause, and inquire of yourself, whether these have not inflamed your imagination to a degree fatal to the healthful exercise of your sounder and more reliable faculties? Nor can it be satisfactorily explained in any other way how your mind has been conducted to the conclusion that the interposition of the admitted right of separate secession by South Carolina, suffering as she is under the most alarming usurpations, is to be followed by the "consolidation of Federal power and the consequent early abolition of

slavery." .It is impossible that the utterance of such opinion should not have struck your fellowcitizens with "surprise and pain," for they had every ground to believe that you attributed to the "fundamental principle" in question a saving and conservative vitality and power which was alone sufficient to restrain the centralizing tendency of our federal system, and therefore the abiding and invulnerable safeguard of the in stitution of slavery. It is respectfully asked, then, how long since your opinion on this subject underwent a change? On what occasion anterior to the appearance of your Barnwell letter did you make a public announcement of the doctrine it contains?" And when, before, did you declare that in your judgment the practical assertion of the right of secession by South Carolina, or by any State, for causes complete and justifiable, would lead to "consolidation" and consequent early abolition?"

The imagination is certainly a most valuable quality of the mind, whose availability in practical affairs, whether private or public, is universally admitted; but it may become too impressible by exhuberant cultivati n, when its dicious employment is conducive to useful com manding triumphs. It is apprehended that such may be the state of your imagination now; and that the "commendable influence of your fears and your interests" have wrought upon it to a In declaiming against the hazards and hor-morbid extent, controlling your better and earrors of independent action by South Carolina, I er convictions, and drawing you off from the exalted path of usefulness and duty, by purmit to be intolerable, you announce the novel suing which, though beset with perils, you and startling principle heretofore unknown to would be sure to perfect an honorable fame for the code of the patriotic statesman, that to take yourself and secure a proud glory for your

No disposition prevails in the breast of any of your fellow-citizens (and e-pecially none among your immediate neighbors) to subject your sensibility to any unnecessary inflictions; but, as it appears to them, the doctrines enforced in your Barnwell letter are so palpably contradictory to those they conscientiously begation, that they must be indulged in some degree of freedom of analysis. You took occasion in that production to laud the "courage, intelligence, and appreciation of self-interest of the people of neighboring States," in a style that migat admit of a construction (a misconstruction, however, undoubtedly) disparaging to South Carolina. This you never intended, as all will frankly and justly concede; and you are at liberty to declare that the lofty virtues which you designate as adorning that people, inent degree) with the people of your own sis of public affairs. She is a sovereign State, and as such has taken her position, as she has an unquestionable right to do. When, howevever, you undertake to fix fire years as the of servitude and dishonor, when she will rise in the majesty of the virtues you ascribe to her and sweep tyranny from her horders, and to exhert South Carolina to stay her "rashness" till that day of deliverance shall dawn, it is dif unwelcome features of your Barnwell letter will intrude themselves upon the mind, still re-You are invoked then, by the blood of the membrance of your adhesion to the resolution Revolution which you have inhesited-by all of the 22nd of March, and of your impassioned the sanctified associations that gloriously clustory in the legislature justly inflamed by a ter around your name-by the undying memo- consciousness of the peril and degradation of

"TEN!" By that time her petty interests of phemeral partizanships or her absorbing puruits of personal aggrandizement, will have nelted away!" Amazement, absolute unqualiied amazement, seizes the bosoms of your riends at the announcement of such a proposiion; and yet such is the language, such the lain, unmistakeable sentiments which your Barnwell letter avows. Sir, the fact is so .-Denial is impossible, nor will it be attempted, Surely at the unlucky moment of its conception your evil genius was in the ascendant; and it is devoitly hoped that the hour of better influences will not long be deferred when the real dignity and majesty of your mind and heart will assert their legitimate dominion, and recall you, in the name of your country, to the post of duty, though it may be the post of danger

The respects of the writer will shortly be paid again. PALMETTO.

THE EXECUTION OF LOPEZ .- Described by an eye Witness .- The Newburyport Herald contains the following account of the execution of Lopez, written by an eye witness:

Havana, Sept. 1st, 10 o'clock.—This morning Gen. Lopez was executed as a criminal. The scene was imposing, although a wful. All the military in the city were formed in a large hollow square; in the middle was the machine of death, on a platform raised ten feet from the ground on posts, with a railing round, and wide steps from the ground in front. On the platform was the garrotte, an iron seat or chair with the back in one piece, extending higher than the person sitting on the seat. On the back, even with the head, is the apparatus of death, consisting of iron clasps which are fitted to the sides of the head, and a clasp to pass round the throat. From behind is a long iron bar attached to a screw, which put in motion by the hangman giving one turn, draws the side and throat pieces tight, and at the same instant sends au iron into the spinal marrow of the neck, from behind, which causes instantaneous death. Such was the machine for Gen. Lopez. He behaved like a brave man throughout the awful moments. He walked, surrounded by a guard, from the Punta fort to the steps of the garrotte, as cool apparently, as if he was at the head of

He was dressed in a long white gown, and a white cap; his wrists were tied in front and above his elbows behind, with cords held by soldiers. He ascended the steps, with two civilians, no priest, as is common in such cases. He faced around and seemed to take a good look on the soldiers, and the immense throng of people outs: le the square, and then turned round and knelt in prayer for about one minute. He then rose and turned towards the front, and in a clear, manly voice, and in tones loud enough to be heard by the thousands present, (for it was still as night,) spoke as follows: "Countrymen, I most solemuly, in the last awful moment of my lite, ask your purdon for any injury I have caused you. It was not my wish to injure any one, my object was your freedom and happiness;" here he was interrupted by the commanding officer in front [on horseback.] He concluded by saving, "my inlead is as dangerous and destructive as its ju- tention was good, and my hope is in God." He then bowed and turned round and took his seat apparently with as much coolness as if he had taken a chair in a roon with friends:

He placed his head back, between the iron gasps; the negro hangman then adjusted the iron throat clasp, and tied his feet to holts on each side of the seat. During this preperation Lopez was in conversation with his friend. The till negro hangmin who is kept as public executioner, then took his place at the iron bar behind. Lopez kissed the cross handed to him by his friend; the negro then give one turn of the wr neh, and Lopez died instantly without the least struggle. This was precisely as the clock struck seven.

A COURT OF ERRORS. - Western lawyers are noted for oddities, and we find in an exchange the following amusing anecdote of "limb of that tree which is so thrifty in itself, but whose leaves of parchment causes so much unthrift in those on whom they fall. We are not sore but this old attorney was right in attempting to have the "error" corrected in the court by which it was committed.

One of the old fashioned attorneys practising in Indiana, insisted on argning a case before Judge B., after it had been decided. The Judge repeatedly told the unfortunate attorney that he would listen to no further argueme t on that

"But, may it please your honor," says the advocate, "your honour will certainly hear an argument if your honour has decided wrong."

"No," replied the judge; "if you desire to argue the case any more, take it to the cout of er-

"May it please your honour. I don't see where in the devil I'd go to for if this ain't a court of errors, I don't know where to find one."

FOR LADIES EXCLUSIVELY. - Ladies as you are fond of having flowers in your room, you will pernaps be glad to know that about as much nitrate of soda as can be easily taken up between the forefinger and thumb, put into the glass every time the water is changed, will preserve cut flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight. Nitrate of Potash, -that is, common saltpetre - in powder has nearly the same effect, but is not quite so efficacious.

It is observed that the most censorious are generally the least judicious who havin nothing to recommend themselves, will b. finding fault with others. No man envies the merit of another who has enough of his own.

Time is money.